Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

3829

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP .....£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....£ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE—LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " .....4 "
" " " 3 " .....3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563

Insurances.

THE
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing amount to £7,913,375 Stg. The premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

For particulars and rates,
Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [743

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company having this Day been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [974

NOTICE.

THE MAN-ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [1180

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 18th day of August, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1894.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1894. [836

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from Saturday the 4th to the 18th day of August, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1894. [837

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 14 Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 20th August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1894. [832

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH or FINAL CALL of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, on the Shares Issued at ONE DOLLAR has now been made.

NOTICE is also given that the CALL of FIFTY CENTS per Share, on the Shares Issued in exchange for Shares in the Old Company has now been made. Both these Calls FALL DUE on the 10th September, and should be PAID to the Undersigned at No. 9, Praya Central, to whom the SCRIP should be sent for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
W. HUTTON POTTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [860

THE PHARMACY,
Under New and Experienced Management.

FLETCHER & Co. whilst thanking the community of Hongkong for past support trust to merit a continuance of same by devoting close attention to Business and SUPPLYING as formerly GOODS of the BEST QUALITY only.

For the present Season we recommend with confidence:—

QUININE AND IRON TONIC.
SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
EFFERVESCING CITRATE MAGNESIA.
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.
LACTOPEPTINE.

A Large Assortment of NAIL, TOOTH, HAIR and SHAVING BRUSHES, also TOILET REQUISITES of every description always in Stock.

FLETCHER & Co.—FAMILY CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c.

FLETCHER & Co.,
No. 25, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1894. [28

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HÖCHST a/M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446

TRADE MARK

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [26

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [725

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

ILLUSTRATED COMPANION TO MURRAY'S GUIDE BOOK.
The Tower Bridge: its History and Construction.
Foster's Whist Manual.
The Prince of India, by Lew Wallace.
Royal Academy Pictures, bound volume.
Hanlin Papers, second series.
Manual of Customs Practiced at Shanghai.
Straits Produce: Humorous Sketches.
The World's Parliament of Religions.
Warne's Royal Natural History, Vol. I.
How to become Quick at Figures.
Sharps and Flats, by J. N. Maskelyne.

EVOLUTION OF MODERN CAPITALISM.
Silver up to Date.
The Principles of Fitting.
Needle and Brush: Useful and Decorative.
The Art of Crocheting.
The Art of Drawn Work.
The Art of Modern Lacemaking.
Flowers of Japan: Ogawa's Collotype series.
Figaro Salon Pictures: French edition.
Illustrated London News: Summer Number.
Old Heath Library.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1894. [6

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MOUNTS, all sizes.
Developing Dishes, white, brown and red.
Bynol Printing Frames, all sizes.
Little Wonder—Ruby Lamp.
Rubralux Lamps.
Perfection Lamps.
Wood Draining Racks.
Wood Clips—Vulcanite Forceps.
American Print Trimmers.

ROLLER SQUEEGEES.
Cutting Glasses—Scales and Weights.
Orange and Ruby Glass.
Glass Funnels—Glass Measures.
Litmus Books—Filter Papers.
Vignetting Glasses Cut and Caste.
Adams's View Meters.
View Finders and Focussing Glasses.
Marion's Photographic Plates.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1894 [675

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

730

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.
PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.
BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.
PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894. TELEPHONE No. 97. [30

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1892. [669

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 5 OF 1894.

IN THE MATTER OF CHEUNG SUI SHANG, OTHERWISE CHEUNG SHUI SANG, OTHERWISE CHEUNG PO, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADMINISTRATION ORDER in BANKRUPTCY dated the 10th day of August, 1894, has been made in respect of the Estate of CHEUNG SUI SHANG, otherwise CHEUNG SHUI SANG, otherwise CHEUNG PO, late of No. 19B, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, VICTORIA, in the Colony of HONGKONG, and of MACAO, COMPRADORE, Deceased, who died at MACAO on or about the 7th day of June last intestate, and the Undersigned has been appointed Trustee of the said Estate.

All Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the said Estate are hereby required to prove the same on or before MONDAY, the First day of October next, and all Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are hereby required to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the Undersigned at the LAND OFFICE, Queen's Road Central.

Forms of Proof and Proxy may be obtained on application at the LAND OFFICE.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1894.

BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Trustee.

873]

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

THE UNDERSIGNED having on the 23rd day of July, 1894, TAKEN OVER the BUSINESS and STOCK-IN-TRADE of the late HOTEL DES COLONIES on SHAMEEN, CANTON, are NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by its FORMER PROPRIETORS. Its Name is now Changed into "HOTEL DE LA PAIX," under the Management of Mr. V. A. ROZARIO.

PUN YAN YUI, 潘仁宇
CHOW YOOK PO. 周玉波

Canton, 31st July, 1894. [833

Hotels.

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

856]

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

FORMERLY THE HOTEL DES COLONIES.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the FRENCH CONCESSION, a very convenient spot on SHAMEEN, is now prepared to offer the BEST ACCOMMODATION to any TOURISTS or OCCASIONAL VISITORS who wish to bring their FAMILIES to pay a visit to CANTON, and EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION will be paid to their Comforts.

A FIRST-CLASS TABLE D'HOTE kept, WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality; and the Charges for the same are EXTREMELY FAIR and REASONABLE.

A well furnished BILLIARD SALOON with BAR attached.

V. A. ROZARIO,
Manager.

Canton, 31st July, 1894. [834

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BOARD and LODGING from $60 to $70 per Month.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [861

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [643

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Terms:—

Breakfast ...per meal	$0.75...	per Month	$12
Tiffin..... "	$0.75...	"	$20
Dinner ..... "	$1.25...	"	$25
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner...		"	$45
Breakfast and Tiffin		"	$30
Tiffin and Dinner		"	$40

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [599

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 18th August, 1894,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,
(For Account of Sundry Parties),
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, OVERMANTELS, MARBLE-TOP and PLAIN TABLES, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, RUGS, FENDERS, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, CUTLERY, TABLE LINNEN, LACE CURTAINS, WRITING DESKS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS and MATTRESSES, SINGLE and DOUBLE WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES & BED-ROOM FURNITURE, PERAMBULATOR, PANTRY, KITCHEN and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On View from Friday, the 17th instant.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1894. [875

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO,"
Captain A. W. R. Cobban, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1894. [882

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship
"MARIA VALERIE,"
Captain G. Costanzo, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [872

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"MACDUFF,"
Porter, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about THURSDAY, the 13th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1894. [993

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship
"SILBERHORN,"
Gibbs, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1894. [705

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BENVENUE,"
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd instant, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1894. [877

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

12, GLENEALY BUILDINGS.

MRS. GILLANDERS.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1894. [718

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

FIRST-CLASS DISPENSING at prices that will bear comparison with first-rate pharmacies at home.

Every care is taken to ensure prompt despatch; all Drugs and Chemicals used are guaranteed to be of the finest quality, and all the Europeans in the firm are qualified by British examination.

PATENT MEDICINES, INVALIDS' REQUISITES, SURGICAL APPLIANCES, &c., &c., at Current Rates.

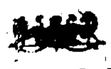
SPONGES, PERFUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES.

The Dispensary is open from 7 A.M. to 7.30 P.M. on WEEK DAYS and from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. on SUNDAYS, but Medicine may be obtained at any hour, day or night.

Any Complaints should be addressed to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1894. [3

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.



VEGETABLE & FLOWER

SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

SEED LISTS, with hints for Gardening, are NOW READY, and Orders are being booked for delivery on arrival of the Seeds. They will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

EARLY SOWINGS are to hand by Parcel Post of

CELERY SEED:—

SOLID WHITE
MANCHESTER RED
SULHAM'S PRIZE PINK
WRIGHT'S GIANT WHITE
WHITE PLUME;

Also,

CINERARIA:—

MARITIMA
JAMES'S PRIDE.

The above can be sown now and next month in boxes under cover, protected from ants.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...$1.75
" " 28 lbs. " ...$4.50

Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS,

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.

For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1894. [5

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address—"Telegraph," Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE CONGO.

LONDON, August 16th.

The *Times* states that the agreement with France recently signed *re* the Congo does not injuriously affect British rights under the British-Belgium Treaty, but may compel Great Britain to effectively occupy territory on the Nile which otherwise would have been occupied by the Congolese as her tenants.

EXECUTION OF CAESARIO SANTO.

The assassin of the late President Carnot has been executed at Lyons; he trembled with terror and showed great signs of fear on the scaffold.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN JAPAN.

His Excellency the Governor is in receipt of the following telegram from Mr. R. Paget, Secretary of the British Legation at Tokyo:—

TOKYO, 17th August, 1894.
Governor, Hongkong.

"Torpedoes are being laid down in Tokyo Bay and Nagasaki Harbour. Vessels will be met at entrance by pilot boat. Signal for pilot—three blasts with steam whistle and hoist flag M of international code. No vessels to enter between sunset and sunrise. The above comes into force at noon on the 22nd instant."

PAGET.

THE KOREAN MINISTRY.

CHAMULPO, August 16th.

Sim Soon-tak, who has been Prime Minister in Korea for upwards of seven years, has been degraded and a special *Gazette* issued notifying that Kim Hong-jip has been requested by the Regent to form a Cabinet.

Kim Ka-chin, cousin of the new Commander-in-Chief, has been *Gazetted* Deputy Commissioner of Police, *vice* a very ancient pro-Chinese officer who had a big hand in drawing and quartering the body of the political refugee Kim O-Kiun.

The Regent has dismissed all the vice-Presidents of the Home and Foreign Offices and has issued a decree in reference to radical reforms in the Government of the Kingdom, on the lines proposed by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Otori, some weeks ago.

TIENTSIN THREATENED.

TIENTSIN, August 16th.

Nineteen Japanese men-of-war are expected off Taku hourly, to shell the forts and attempt to effect a landing. Desperate resistance will be offered.

[This telegram is from a Chinese source usually to be relied on, and however foolhardy it may appear, it is quite likely the Japanese fleet will make the attempt indicated. We are in receipt of confirmatory advices from the North that the attacks made by the Japanese war-vessels on Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur utterly failed.—Ed. *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

A DANGEROUS DERELICT.

THE "KIDOYO MARU" ABANDONED.

We are indebted to Lloyd's Agents (Messrs. Gilman & Co.) for the following copy of a telegram received at their office this forenoon:—

Nagasaki, 17th August, 1894.

"From Lloyd's Agent,
Nagasaki.

"To Lloyd's Agent,
Hongkong.

"*Rio de Janeiro* reports having passed the *Kideyo-maru* dismasted and abandoned near Omaesaki. The vessel when left was standing right in the track of shipping."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Imperial Japanese Post Office at Shanghai was closed until further notice on the 11th inst.

THE French are a great and gifted people. They are cognizant of 361 different ways of cooking eggs.

THE China and Manila Co.'s steamer *Esmeralda*, Capt. G. Tayler, is having a thorough overhaul at Kowloon docks.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 4 a.m. to-day.

ALL lights and other aids to navigation outside the Taku forts have been removed, and the entrance to the Peiho river is closed at night.

THE August Criminal Sessions will be opened at 10 o'clock on Monday next with three indictments—murder, larceny, and embezzlement—on the calendar.

IT is stated that, owing to unsatisfactory reports from Chinkiang, Admiral Fremantle will probably send a portion of the British squadron up the Yangtsze.

THERE is a large demand for rice from the North, numerous orders having been received from the Chinese military authorities at Chefoo and Tientsin during the past few days.

AT the Magistracy this forenoon Mr. H. E. Wedehouse discharged twenty-one Celestials who were surprised by the police last night at No. 32, Aberdeen Street, 'gambling for amusement.'

IT is officially notified from Peking that the Tsung-li Yamên has guaranteed the safety of all missionaries and other foreigners resident in the interior of China, and requests them to remain at their posts.

THE *N. C. Daily News* of the 11th inst. says:—Owing to the *Björg* having loaded rice, and it being uncertain as to the position of that article during the war, Mr. Carl Bock, Consul-General for Sweden and Norway, has refused to give her papers, the more so as she was clearing ostensibly for Foochow, but actually with sealed orders. In the event of the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that rice is not contraband of war, the Consul-General will have no objection to giving up her papers. The Customs yesterday morning seized 2,000 bags of rice alongside the *Björg*.

THUS the *Sydney Bulletin*:—Recently (in North Kamschatka) a Judge and a Crown Prosecutor arrived per boat at a small coast town in the middle of the night. Both were so obfuscated that, after climbing on shore, they refused to go further, but sat on the wharf calling dismally for a cab—although the nearest cab was over 100 miles away. After about half-an-hour's persuasion they were finally lodged in the hotel and put to bed; but just as the crowd was departing, the C. P. appeared on the verandah "mid nodings on," and, after offering to fight any two blank octetarns in the crowd, fell heavily over a chair. It is little episodes of this sort which make a Judge so courteous and amiable on the judgment-seat at 11 a.m. next day.

GREAT BRITAIN manufactures every year £50,000,000 of iron and £84,000,000 of steel.

WE regret to still have to hold over our G. Sharp article and a critical notice of the "Black Plague" concert. They will, however, appear to-morrow.

WITH the reinforcements mentioned in the telegram published in the *Telegraph* of the 13th inst., the Japanese forces in Korea are now estimated at 38,000 men.

THE reported sale of the Formosa Trading Co.'s steamers *Smith* and *Cass* to an American citizen in Shanghai has collapsed, and the vessels remain under the Chinese flag. A screw loose somewhere.

AT the suit of Tuk Cheong, tailor and outfitter, Mr. R. G. Hopkins was ordered by Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this forenoon, to ante up $33.40 and costs, for garments supplied.

A CHINESE boarding-house runner, for finding his way on board the steamer *Taisang* this morning when that vessel was under weigh, without the captain's permission, was sent up for seven days' hard labour by the police magistrate.

CAPTAIN GALSWORTHY of the *Kowshing*, and his chief officer, Mr. Tamplin arrived in Shanghai on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The Captain is said to have been considerably shaken by his recent exciting experiences; the mate is in capital health.

THE Italian Consul at Bordeaux has telephonic connection with the opera house at Bordeaux as well as with that in Paris, and he says that he hears the music from Paris (375 miles) as distinctly as that which comes to him from an adjoining house.

THE alleged grievance of "The man who found the dog" is not a matter the *Telegraph* can deal with. Our responsibility ended when we gave the owner's address. It is rather singular, however, that a dog lost at Wanchai should be found on the rifle range at Kowloon.

BY whom or when the use of tea for drinking purposes was first discovered is lost in antiquity. It is spoken of as a famous herb in Chinese literature as far back as 2,000 years B.C., at which time its cultivation and classification was almost as thorough and complete as it is to-day.

COLONEL BOB INGERSOLL believes in the same rights for man and woman. Both sexes should be on the same footing and the serious questions of marriage and divorce should be answered in the light of human experience and should not be mixed up with the phantoms of another world.

THE small coasting steamer *Sabah*, Captain Raymond, built by Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., for British North Borneo, which left here a fortnight ago for Sandakan, according to advice received by the *Memnon* to-day, duly arrived at her destination and is now engaged in the rapidly increasing coasting trade of that colony.

WEATHER permitting, the walking tournament at the Racecourse to-morrow afternoon, in which Arthur Hancock, the Fifty Miles Champion, will compete against eight opponents over a distance of four miles, should prove a great success. The Duart *v.* Viper and Silver King *v.* Black Douglas matches will no doubt prove an extra attraction. Sport will commence at 5 p.m.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 11th inst.:—"Mr. Carl Bock, Consul-General for Sweden and Norway, has, in turn, prevented the use of his ships in carrying on doubtful trade during this war. Yesterday the Customs seized 2,000 bags of rice alongside the *Björg*, which was loading ostensibly for Foochow, but was to have been despatched under sealed orders, and the Consul-General, learning through this that she was loading rice, and being doubtful as to whether or no it might not be considered as a contraband of war, refused to clear that ship, pending the declaration of the status of rice by the Japanese."

ON the 8th inst. the Chinkiang correspondent of the *China Gazette* writes:—In spite of the optimistic views that have been lately expressed, Chinkiang is not a bed of roses for the Japanese. A party of them who were carrying on business near the West Gate found the aspect of affairs so very threatening last night that, in fear of their liver, they applied to the American Consul for protection in the removal of their goods, etc., on board the steamer *Yuenwo*. On application to the Taotai, a strong guard of soldiers was furnished; all the goods and chattels were taken on board the steamer, and the Japanese followed and shook the dust of Chinkiang off their feet, only too pleased to get away with a whole skin. I think the Japanese had better keep away from here.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *China Gazette* writes under date the 4th inst.:—The place is full of rumours; only yesterday it was reported that Viceroy Li Hung-chang had poisoned himself. This, of course, was false, as he was never in better health. This morning it is reported on good authority that a telegram has been received which says that General Yeh Chih Chao is dead, and that most of his army are killed and others captured; no doubt you have heard this in Shanghai, news travels fast now-a-days. I hear on good authority that the *Yenkio Maru* and crew are to be allowed to depart after the cargo of the vessel has been discharged. The Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* put up at in the Globe Hotel, a part of the Viceroy's bodyguard being in attendance. He left the hotel about 11 a.m. by train, for Taku. Mr. Von Hanneken arrived in the *Lienshing* this morning. The *Yenkio Maru* was at sea 35 days and had no idea of the complications. Mr. Von Hanneken will, it is believed, at once on his arrival, be summoned to the Viceroy Li. The Chinese have asked the British Government to press a heavy money claim for the death of every passenger on the *Kowshing*.

ABOUT 10 o'clock this morning says the *China Gazette* of the 10th inst., the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on the Bund were regularly besieged by the friends and relatives of the sailors and firemen killed on board the steamship *Kowshing*. A couple of hundred Chinese, chiefly women, collected in the hall and gradually wormed their way into nearly all the offices in the building, where they made things very lively for half an hour or so, crying and screaming and demanding compensation there and then for those who went down in the ill-fated steamer. No no amount of persuasion could get the people to leave, so at last the Police had to be sent for; but even then it took nine or ten foreign constables and as many more natives, to rid the premises of the unwelcome visitors. A couple of policemen were kept on duty outside the building all day to prevent a renewal of the disturbance. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are likely to be subjected to a good deal of this kind of annoyance until all claims are settled, but we are sure, if the claimants only have patience, that no one will have been reason to complain about the niggardliness of "the Princely house."

She—Why is it everybody says Chicago girls have such large feet?

He—Really I can't say, unless it is that truth is mighty, and will prevail.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs for a copy of the Medical Reports from the treaty ports of China and Korea for the half-year ended 30th September, 1891—a most interesting and instructive compilation.

THE greatest engineering feat at present under way in Europe is said to be the improvement of the Lower Danube in Austria. There has been talk of opening up this river to large vessels for 300 years. The work is now under way, and when it is through Vienna will be a port of entry for large vessels.

MR. RUCHWALDY, our hard-working local *maestro*, is making arrangements to give a somewhat unique concert early in October, in which his pupils will be the performers, and banjo and other string instruments a specialty. It is also intended to reproduce Mr. Ruchwaldy's clever operetta "Pansy." Full particulars will be duly announced.

THE *Lancet*, in discussing the soldier's vision and the soldier's rifle, favours the wearing of spectacles in the ranks in order that the men may make the best use of the Lee-Metford. Its argument is based on the fact that the new rifle is sighted up to 1,590 yards range with ordinary sights, and up to 2,500 yards with dial sights. Shortsighted men, therefore, will be at a disadvantage unless they are given suitable lenses to aid them in aiming.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Nagasaki that the Chinese in that town have been so badly treated by the Japanese since the outbreak of hostilities that they are all leaving for China and, in consequence, general trade is suffering severely. Referring to the *Kowshing* disaster the correspondent says that after the Japanese discovered the steamer was flying the British flag they specially laid themselves out to ingratiate themselves with Capt. Galsworthy and his chief officer, the alleged object being to obtain as favorable a report as possible of the sinking of the ship and the after events. Several Japanese men-of-war are stated to have returned to Nagasaki from Korea to repair damages caused by the Chinese.

THE following is from the Philadelphia *Record*:—"The Uncle Sam Whaleback Company has been organized in Wisconsin to build and manage a number of these queer craft which will be put in the foreign fruit trade, and by which it is hoped to regain this trade, which was formerly done almost entirely in American bottoms. The boats will be built at West Superior, Wis., by the American Steel Barge Company. Several million dollars will be invested in the new undertaking, and efforts will be made to have the vessels maintain a greater speed than any now in the trade. The craft will be built of steel throughout, and will have triple-expansion engines of the most approved and economical type. They will be built in sections and will be put together after passing through the locks of the Welland and Lachine canals."

ADMIRERS of modern high-class art should visit Messrs. Kuhn & Co.'s *depôt* in Queen's Road Central, and inspect the magnificent pair of cloisonné vases now on view. These vases are over seven feet high, with a diameter of eighty-five inches, and are the largest cloisonné vases ever made in Japan. The workmanship is simply superb, the crysanthemums on a deep red ground being most effective. At the Chicago World's Fair a gold medal was awarded these splendid specimens of Japanese ceramic art, and an offer of five thousand dollars in gold, made by a well-known collector, was refused. Among other rare treasures in Messrs. Kuhn & Co.'s collection at present are a very fine model of a Shinto temple, life size carvings of a Japanese boy and girl—about the finest we have ever seen—, some magnificent lacquer work in screens, cabinets, etc., and a variety of handsome novelties in silk dressing gowns and jackets.

REFERRING to a Customs notification issued by Mr. Trannack, harbour master at Amoy, which says that—"War having been declared between China and Japan, the pilotage of the enemy's ships in Chinese waters either by Chinese subjects or citizens of Neutral Powers is hereby forbidden," a correspondent inquires whether the Commissioner of Chinese Customs has the power to prevent citizens of neutral nations from piloting Japanese vessels, and expresses the opinion that such power is vested in the consuls of the various foreign nations and not in the Commissioner. If we mistake not the Chinese Customs has and exercises full control over all licensed pilots at Shanghai and the other treaty ports, and although the notification quoted above does not specifically say so, we take it that it only refers to licensed pilots. Of course the Commissioner of Customs has no control over any foreigner who may run the risk of piloting a Japanese war-vessel into a Chinese port, and it will be remembered that several well-known China coast navigators were employed by the French at Foochow, Formosa and elsewhere in the 'war of reprisals' with China eleven years ago. At the same time it may be as well not to forget that any British subject caught breaking the neutrality officially declared would be severely dealt with by the Government.

WE note that clever little Ada Baker, better known in this colony as Cissie Denver, has been earning for herself a somewhat sensational notoriety as co-respondent in a divorce case in India. When Cissie was last in Hongkong with our old friends the Stanley Awfuls she was Mrs. Zepplin—she was Mrs. Something Else when she first came out with Pemberton Willard's chaste collection of high-toned artists, which, however, is another story—, but that talented music'an cut the Gordian knot shortly afterwards, and then the sprightly prima donna, after a rather chequered career in various parts of India's coral strand, met Captain Beddy at Allahabad in November, 1893. This twain seem to have been 'gone on each other' at first sight—at all events Cissie, who generally was more practical than romantic, must have had 'em bad when she gushed thus:—

"Darling Frank, I feel miserable. I am yearning to feel your arm around me again. Dearie, tell me I have some place in your heart still. I am jealous, pettie, my husband. Don't keep me without my only comfort." (Other passages are omitted, being unfit for publication). "Your True Wife."

As gallant Capt. Beddy, who is a barrister-at-law as well as a martial hero, possessed another "true wife" who bore his name, trouble was bound to come and it did very soon. Mrs. Beddy, at Agra on July 30th, commenced an action for divorce, and the report of the case affords some exceedingly interesting reading, which is a trifle too suggestive for exact reproduction in a religious paper like the *Hongkong Telegraph*; however, Cissie's many admirers here and in Shanghai (and she was such a thorough *artiste* in her own line that her admirers were legion) will no doubt rejoice to hear that the clever little woman is still managing to maintain her reputation as a first class concoctress.

FOURTEEN days free board and lodging were awarded at the Police Court to-day to a mafoo in the employ of Mr. Kennedy at Causeway Bay who refused duty and kicked up a row when gently remonstrated with as to his recalcitrant conduct.

A COOLIE in the employ of Mr. Smith Allaston, commission merchant, obtained three days' leave of absence (to bury his mother or somebody) and a month's wages in advance (to defray the funeral expenses or something), and then calmly accepted another job. The police magistrate this morning thought that a fine of $15, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour, would square matters. The Celestial elected to 'go up.'

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

THE REAL CASUS BELLI.

It is stated in a recent issue of *The Scotsman* that Viscount Aoki, Japanese Minister at the Court of St. James, was interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency on the 4th ultimo and defined the real causes of the present rupture in the following manner:—

"The present conflict," said his Excellency, "is one between progress, as represented by Japan, and reactionary conservatism, as represented by China; and Japan will not shrink from fulfilling her duty, regardless of any obstacles that China may be attempting to throw in her way. The position of affairs is simply this: My Government proposed to the Chinese Government to jointly introduce reforms in Korean administration. The Korean Government is unable to keep order in the kingdom, and in every respect is exceedingly weak. Japan therefore proposed to China a reorganisation of the administration; but the Chinese Government has rejected our proposal for joint reforms, on the ground that China is the suzerain of Korea. This Japan cannot recognise, because the King of Korea has entered into international treaties with Japan and the Western Powers without the assent or interference of China—a fact which of itself furnishes evidence of the independence of Korea according to international law."

"The Mikado's troops," continued his Excellency, "were sent first to suppress a rising; but were afterwards reinforced in consequence of similar action on the part of China. Quite apart from the question of the reforms of the Korean Government they were in every way to respect and safeguard Japanese interests in Korea, and will undoubtedly strongly protect the integrity of the kingdom. *This is our main object*. Negotiations," said the Minister in conclusion, "are still proceeding between the two Governments; but in any event Japan is determined to insist upon the much-needed reform of the Korean administration."

Referring to this interview the semi-official *Cologne Gazette* of the 6th ultimo has the following:—"It is confirmed from St. Petersburg that China has appealed to the mediation of Russia in her dispute with Japan regarding Korea. Japan has received this proposal very coolly, and it is to be hoped that both the Powers, before taking any final steps, will seriously reflect on the dangers of Russian mediation, which might easily bring about the intervention of other Powers, such as France, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, and lead to the creation of an East Asian Egypt with Russia for its neighbour. Under such circumstances, the proposed reforms in Korea would certainly not be carried out under the exclusive supervision of China and Japan." And the *Cologne Gazette* is perfectly correct, for there can be little doubt that China throughout a somewhat lengthy, varied and more or less unpleasant intercourse with the "outer barbarians" never made a more glaring *faux pas* than when she recently found herself on the horns of a dilemma, owing to the promptitude and unexpected determination of the Japanese, and appealed to the very Power which annexed her Amoor provinces a few years previously to mediate between herself and the Japanese. The reasons for such startling action on the part of China are, of course, not far to seek: Japan was thoroughly prepared for war—had, in fact, been ready for years past—whereas China was not only unprepared for war, but had not even made the necessary preparations for the maintenance of ancient suzerain rights over Korea which the most short-sighted of Oriental statesmen could hardly have failed to perceive were, owing to Japanese, Russian and American intrigues in Seoul, rapidly becoming null and void and practically regarded in that light by the Treaty Powers. The fervid and patriotic appeals of such high officials as General Liu Ming-chuan, late Governor of Formosa, Chang Chi-tung, Viceroy of Hu-kuang, Huang Ping-nien, Acting Governor of Kiangsu, and others who in 1889 memorialised the Dragon Throne with a view to inducing the Central Government to "make martial provision in times of peace to insure victory in time of war" by making strategic railways were ignored, as were also the oft-repeated warnings of many distinguished foreigners, including even the immortal hero of Khartoum. Memorials, pamphlets, hints from potentates and the promptings of those who 'had the ear' of the virtual occupant of the Dragon Throne (the Empress-Dowager) were cast to the winds and the "Son of Heaven" and his Supreme Councillors slept on in a perfect fool's paradise, comforting themselves in the meantime with the absurd belief that "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Now, however, the awakening has come; the Japanese, for whom the Chinese have ever professed the greatest contempt and hatred, have suddenly lowered Chinese prestige in the Orient by seizing the person of a King whom China professed to protect, and by driving China's representatives clean out of the Peninsular Kingdom. War—a long and bloody conflict in which one or more of the Great Powers may shortly be involved—was the inevitable result of China's lethargy, and her assumed ignorance of the facts that a nation in order to maintain its dignity and integrity must be ready for war, and when ready that international conflicts can be easily avoided, for the neighbours of China, and the western Powers are ever anxious to avoid war with a nation well prepared for emergencies, and the latter especially would scarcely be likely to run the risk involved by the invasion of a well-equipped China. But China has never prepared for war, hence this war in the north. The present trouble, and other more serious difficulties with Russia which are looming in the near distance, might have been avoided had China been ready for any emergency, for it was unquestionably the knowledge of the inefficiency of her army and navy that emboldened the Japanese to force her giant neighbour's hand at the present juncture. This, we think, is undeniable, and it is only to be hoped that the bloodshed, misery and ignominy that must inevitably result from the present conflict will be atoned for by the adoption of a progressive policy in the populous and wealthy empire of China which will, in a great measure, serve as a guarantee for the peace of the Orient. The day has long passed when China could with safety completely despise western science and modes of government, and ignore the fundamental principles of international law, and the sooner this is recognised by the powers that be in the Celestial Empire the better will it be for the Emperor Kwang-su and all who have important commercial interests at stake in this part of the world.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Allan and Mr. Gensberger are both doing well in the Government Civil Hospital.

The latest official returns are as follows:—

From noon yesterday until noon today:—

	New cases	Deaths	Disch. cured	Rem. under treatment
Kennedy-town	[illegible]	4	0	43
Private houses	0	0	0	9
Total	4	3	0	43

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to August 16th, noon, 2,468, grand total 2,471.

LAI-CHI-KOK RETURNS.

The following are the returns of admissions, death, etc., at the Lai-chi-kok pest-house for the twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon:—Admissions, 0; deaths, 0; discharged, 1; remaining under treatment, 12.

KOREA AS A HEALTH RESORT.

Korea being very prominently before the world at present, any information regarding a country which to most people even in the Far East is yet a *terra incognita* will be read with interest, and we therefore need offer no excuse for reproducing from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs medical records the following report by Dr. J. Wiles on the health of Seoul for the half-year ended 30th June 1891, which has just been published:—

Having been resident in Korea for a few months only, my present report must consist of a short *résumé* of the principal points of sanitary interest which I have noticed during the period that I have been here.

Last summer seems to have been exceptionally trying to Europeans at Seoul. There was an unusual amount of malarial fever. Four deaths occurred—the population having been about 80, giving a death-rate of 5 per cent. The causes of death were—

Abscess of liver..... 1
Typhoid fever 1
Pneumonia..... 1
Acute dysentery..... 1 (young child).

The prevalent diseases are dependent upon malarial influences. Ague is the form most commonly met with among the inhabitants of Korea. Generally speaking, it is of mild type and readily yields to treatment. It seems to exist at all seasons of the year, and especially in the spring months.

I have, so far, seen but few cases of typhoid fever in Seoul, as for this disease the people seem to prefer the treatment, such as it is, of Korean doctors. Two cases occurred among the French mission, one of which was fatal. One was traceable to the use of contaminated water.

A considerable number of cases of leprosy come for treatment at the hospital. Most of these are from distant country villages, and it would seem that in some places in Korea the disease is very prevalent; but from my personal observation it is rare in Seoul.

It would be interesting to know how long syphilis has existed to its present extent in Korea, considering how little intercourse the inhabitants have had with other countries. Its ravages are enormous, men, women and children of all classes suffering from its effects; and if it continues unchecked, the population must deteriorate in health and strength. As it is, its evil effects upon the young children are most marked. One curious feature about its prevalence is the total lack of any feeling like shame exhibited by Koreans suffering from it. They appear to look upon it in exactly the same light that a Western would as regards an attack of measles or scarlet fever.

Ophthalmia, next to syphilis, is the disease of Korea. It is very like that met with in Egypt and its ravages are nearly as great. Its cause is also the same—filth and contagion,—and it will be a long time before any efficient measures can be taken to prevent it. The number of children who are brought for treatment after the eyes have been quite destroyed by it is very large. In no single case that I have seen has any attempt been made to lessens its effects by washing or removing the discharge from the eyes. In fact, the use of water is considered as generally deleterious to children.

Seoul has fortunately escaped any epidemic during the past year. In September cholera appeared in Fusan, but, form all I can learn, not in a very virulent form. One or two cases occurred at Chemulpo and also at Seoul; but the disease did not spread among the people, which was rather remarkable, considering the insanitary condition of the place. Perhaps its stoppage depended upon its reaching Seoul late in the year, when cooler.

Seoul has been unusually free from small-pox during the past year. It is always present, and, in fact, inoculation of this disease is the usual practice. Vaccination has made but slow progress among Koreans. It is difficult to get the people to bring their children to be vaccinated in sufficient numbers to keep up a supply of vaccine. Some of the Korean doctors have, however, begun to vaccinate; so that it is getting to be known. The destruction caused among children by inoculation is dreadful, and, in consequence of the contagium being applied to the nostrils, it would seem to affect their faces and produce blindness and closure of the nares. The number of children who are made blind from this is very large, and it is much to be hoped that vaccination will soon become more general.

Judging from my short experience of Korea, I consider that the climate is a very good one, and if only sanitation was a little attended to, this country would be very suitable as a sanitarium for those who suffer from the ill effects of residence in China. The climate is dry, with the exception of two months in the year, viz., July and August, and the number of bright, sunny days even in winter, is remarkable. The winters are cold, but short, and even in the coldest weather constant sunshine make the days pleasant.

Tuberculous disease of lungs is not common, and the children have a healthy appearance, in spite of the horribly insanitary conditions in which they are brought up.

The country, from what I have seen of it, is most fertile, and were a little attention given to sanitary matters and to the making of roads, etc., Korea seems to me to have the means of becoming not only a healthy country but also a rich one.

The estimated number of foreign residents in Korea is as follows:—Americans, 55; French, 28; Germans, 26; British, 23; Russians, 8; Italians, 3; Spaniards, 1; Total, 149. 11 Austrians, 3; Portuguese, 1; Danes, 1; Japanese 7,913, Chinese 1,234.

In consequence of the small number of foreigners resident in Korea, little has been done to help to improve the habits of the natives as regards their insanitary surroundings and the care of the sick; but they already appreciate the dispensaries and small hospitals which have been working for the last few years, and these, it is to be hoped, may be able to extend their operations, when funds permit, so as to establish a good hospital for the treatment of disease and also for teaching medical science to Koreans and training them as practitioners.

TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, July 31st.

Some startling events have occurred within the last ten days, in connection with the Korean imbroglio. So contradictory have been the many rumours which have reached us, all having the semblance of truth until the next one came along with a different story, that one has not known what to believe, and has scarcely dared to put pen to paper, lest all should be misleading if not absolutely in error. From the first, the information gleaned here was very meagre and could not be relied upon to any considerable extent. Our most reliable news has reached us from the south, and probably such will continue to be the case. However, a few things appear to be tolerably well established. More than 12,000 troops have been sent from this immediate section to the seat of war—or near it—by steamers. It is noticeable that those vessels flying the British flag—chartered before the declaration of war had been made so far as is known here, and before any openly hostile acts had occurred—were sent under sealed orders to the most dangerous point for debarkation, *i.e.* to Korean soil and in closest proximity to the Japanese forces, thus showing that the Chinese apprehended that the sending of these forces would in itself, in view of existing conditions, be considered as an act of war and might involve danger, into which they would not send their own vessels. This apprehension proved true.

A few days ago the naval fleet was ordered by the Viceroy to go in search of the Japanese navy. The vessels have returned to Wei-hai-wei, and report that they could find no Japanese war vessels. The general belief appears to be that they kept well away from Korean waters, and all others where there was any possibility of running across their path. Previous to this, however, one naval engagement is reported to have taken place, which appears to have been almost a drawn fight—if anything, to the advantage of the Chinese. The Chinese report that by strategy, the Japanese vessel was drawn on till very near the Chinese boat, one of French model and built in Foochow, when they fired with such effect as to leave her in a sinking condition and although she turned and steamed away, they think she must have sunk before getting far away or receiving any relief. They acknowledge that their principal gun was disabled by the first shot of the Japanese boat, and the impression prevails that they were quite as willing to withdraw as were their foes. It is said among the Chinese that the Captain of the gunboat was of no use—a perfect coward, and that all the fighting was done, or the commanding rather, by two of the young men who were students in the States, who stood to their guns till they were killed, and that the men under their leadership did well too.

This afternoon about a hundred coolies made attack on a Japanese store in the French concession, broke a number of windows and did some other damage. The police explain it as a case of revenge on the part of the coolies of the carrying guild, because the Japanese employ their own men to carry goods from the steamer. If so, the time has some significance.

Cart loads of soldiers from the Siaochang camps have been coming in all day. They go to Taku by rail and thence to Korea by steamer—if the steamers will go. They put up temporarily at inns in the French concession. Through carelessness in looking after their horses, two or three persons were knocked down and injured on the street. Some of the police expostulated with them, for their carelessness, which angered them, and they used the police rather roughly for attempting to *kwan* them. This is a good illustration of their character in general.

August 4th.

The attack on the Japanese shop mentioned as occurring on the 31st of July appears to have had its origin in the anti-Japanese feeling which is manifestly on the increase. It was apparently directed against timely intervention of foreigners in assisting the Japanese to secure house boats, and get away to T'ongku for the steamer, matters might have become serious, and blood might have been shed

A number of soldiers camped on an open plot beside the Japanese Consulate last might. In the late evening they went into the Consulate and began wandering about the premises, the Consular staff being still there, and behaving in a most offensive manner. It came near being a riot within the limits of the British settlement, and probably would have been, but for the interference of the police and others. Such incidents as these indicate the need of protection against the soldiers about as much as against the roughs, of whom there are a large number about Tientsin. We have been informed that all the soldiers having been sent from the Taku forts to the seat of war, those forts are to be re-manned, with soldiers from Hunan and other provinces of Central China. These southern troops have won for themselves an unenviable reputation throughout the North, and their advent will not be welcomed by the northern Chinese.

For the last ten or twelve days, we have been having very heavy rains, and unless the weather clears, there is great danger of a flood. Much of the plain out-lying from Tientsin already presents the appearance of a shallow lake filled with vegetation.

We are pleased to learn that one or two gunboats are to be sent to Tientsin for the protection of foreign lives and interests, and may be expected soon. While all is quiet, and so far as we can judge likely to continue so, now that the disturbing element—the Japanese—are away, yet this action is wise in view of all the circumstances.—*N. C. Daily News.*

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, August 3rd.

We have nothing to complain of this summer either in the matter of heat or rain; neither appear to be in excess this year. The thermometer in the shade by day has risen beyond 97 deg. F. The average for July for the last score and more of years has been 96 deg. This year it is much less. We have had already this year over 33 inches of rain which has been very fairly distributed. The crops are looking splendid.

Nobody here seems to receive any news or know what is transpiring in Korea. The telegraph is completely absorbed by the Chinese, and cypher messages are forbidden. We must therefore rely entirely upon Shanghai newspapers for supplying us with news, but to the 27th you seem to be no better off than we are. On Friday the 27th inst. intelligence reached Peking of the naval engagement between the Japanese and Chinese fleet and transports at Yashan. Of course it is the Chinese side only of the affair. You must surely know it all by this time and know it more accurately than we do here.

There is a rumour among the Chinese that General Yeh has been killed, but this is quite incorrect, as news of a great fight at Yashan reached us to-day in which both sides have lost heavily, but the victory would seem to have been on the side of China, and the General was marching on Seoul. The Japanese troops, probably some 5,000 strong, had come from the capital to exterminate the Chinese, by killing them or driving them into the sea. The Japanese fleet was supposed to be assisting side. With the sinking of the *Kowshing* considerable stores and ammunition must also have gone to the bottom. The Chinese must be in a difficulty, one would suppose, for want of a base of operations, want of reinforcements and a commissariat. If the Japanese are only able to remain masters at sea, the Chinese will find the conquering of the Japanese *viâ* Korea and driving them out of the peninsula, no very easy matter. Our information is all too scrappy and one-sided to place much reliance upon it.

The Japanese population of Peking, chiefly members of Legation, numbering 16 souls all told, left Peking on the 1st of August for Japan, *viâ* Shanghai. The principal officials travelled to Tungchow in five chairs and the remainder on donkeys. We have thus lost our barber, our watherman and our photographer. Don't you pity us? The electrician at the Summer Palace has also elected to join his countrymen. The streets in the neighbourhood of the Legation were well filled with sightseers, brought together to see them off. There was no ceremony with regard to hoisting and lowering the flag, as was the case when the French left Peking just ten years ago. They left in dead silence. The Legation buildings and their interests in China are to be looked after by the United States. The United States are going to do the same for the Chinese in Japan, and this agreement has come to with the consent of all the Governments concerned. The Chinese gave the Japanese here notice to quit not later than the 2nd. It is better for them and for all of us that they have left. They were no longer of any use here to either Government, being debarred the use of the telegraph.

We are now fairly launched on a war the end of which and the results of which no one can foresee. Japan, as representing Western civilisation, will have the sympathy, perhaps, might we not say doubtless, of most foreigners, in the Far East at any rate. Her action in Korea, however difficult perhaps to justify on some grounds, is pretty much on all fours, from their standpoint, with the British occupation of Egypt. As Great Britain wanted to safeguard the Suez Canal as her shortest route to India and also wished to institute reforms in Egypt and reconstruct that country, which her suzerain and herself are neither willing nor able to accomplish, so Japan considering the state of Korea as a continual menace to her is desirous of introducing reforms so as to make her strong and independent. She has resolved to undertake the task.—*N. C. Daily News.*

LEPROSY DRUMMERS.

A leading Sydney doctor lately said:—

"Leprosy, both the tubercular and the nervous, is found the whole world over, from Poles to Equator, from East to West. It is not peculiar to any soil or climate. India is the most leprous spot on the globe; then come China, known Africa South America, part of Southern Europe, the Pacific Islands, and Australia. Mexico excepted, North America is free, and Kamschatka is the sole infected region of Northern Asia. Leprosy never developes in the British Islands, nor perhaps in Russia, and scarcely, if at all, in Germany and France. Iceland and Norway show as positive forms as horrid India.

"How is it propagated? Ask God. We doctors do not know, although the question has been thoroughly threshed out. A strong array of medical evidence shows it is not hereditary. That it cannot be communicated by inoculation has been proved by experiment on numberless animals, on many criminals, and on hundreds of 'the Islanders.' Pieces of leper's flesh inserted in the bodies of healthy subjects have, in all cases, failed to cause the disease.

"Healthy husbands have cohabited with leprous wives, and healthy wives with leprous husbands, for a space of 20 years, without manifesting a leprous symptom.

"For the past ten years the attendants at the Little Bay (N.S.W.) lazaret have washed and handled the leper with impunity. Can we say that low health encourages the disease when the lepers, the 'studies' of London and Edinburgh Hospitals, live in the general wards and prove harmless?

"The lay mind has that distinct terror of leprosy which is born of ignorance and biblical superstition. A doctor generally takes heed to be careful with lepers; but, recently, at the lazaret a doctor took hold of a leper's arm, pushed back the coat-sleeve, and briskly rubbed his finger-nails upon the senseless skin.

"'I feel nothing,' said the subject.

"The doctor put his fingers upon his own tongue.

"Father Damien's case proves nothing. What light can it throw in the face of the evidence I have quoted? It is safe to isolate the leper, for isolation cannot assist generation.

"There are five incurable skin diseases almost as ugly as leprosy. A good case of *leucodesmia* looks like a decided form of *lepra nervorum*. Phases of syphilis cannot be distinguished from leprosy. One woman at the lazaret was pronounced a leper by four doctors; a syphilitic subject by three. We could not decide; hers, being the nervous species, was not susceptible of microscopic analysis, and the bacillus of syphilis defies detection.

"Syphilis, the greatest curse which confronts the doctor, is the best type of hereditary disease. It can be communicated by inoculation to animals and human beings; countless women contract it by kissing. Leprosy, as a great general rule, is not hereditary, nor communicable by inoculation nor association. Syphilis is 1,000 times more infectious than leprosy.

"The bacilli of tubercular leprosy are remarkably like the bacilli of consumption; but the leper has myriads, the consumptive but few. The eye of the expert can distinguish the two species under a microscope, and leprous bacilli change colour in an acid or an alkali, while the consumptive species does not. Consumption is transmissible by heredity, inoculation and infection. Pasteur's rabbit-exterminator is familiar.

"Leprosy extinguishes the intellectual and moral faculties. The leper is a mere animal who whines and grumbles through 20 wretched years. Doctors who love speculation will tell you that far back in the dim ages, between the great mystic beginning and our 19th century, one and the same mother gave birth to leprosy, syphilis and consumption."

Thus the "leading Sydney doctor," evidently dogmatically, to a *Bulletin* man.

Passing by his (to me) startling exception of Russia, I find the real interest of the subject pivoting on his assertion that leprosy cannot be "inoculated," and place him at once as a vaccinator—a worshipper of Jenner.

Leprosy has been inoculated—scores of times by the misfortune of accident, and at least once by design; its bacilli were inoculated into a poor human wretch, and quite successfully.

It is the pleasant way of physicians to experiment on vile human "corpuses," and a bacteriologist is often not far removed from a vivisectionist. The interest attendant on pricking tuberculin or the bacilli of syphilis into a leper, for instance, so as to see whether leprosy or tuberculosis, "the greatest curse that confronts a doctor," will conquer, or whether the blend will brew new horrors and be more pathologically interesting, is self-reported of Danielssen, Goldschmidt and others! The humour of the thing! How vaccine must sorrow, if it be true, that leprosy can't be inoculated!

But let us examine. If I, on scientific experiment bent, try to squirt leprosy into the bodies of a hundred persons, healthy and proved free from all trace of previous or dormant leprosy, and ninety-nine escape, and I only net one leper; nevertheless, the inoculation of leprosy is an established fact. It's a great pity, certainly, that the rest of my subjects escaped, but their abortive results can't rob me of that actually accomplished.

The well-known experiments of Dr. Aming in '84 and '85, at Honolulu, on the condemned convict Keanu, who funked a swift execution, in order to die slowly for years and years, a bloated, hideous monster, a rotting mass of ulcers and tubercules—provide my triumph and fulfil my joy, so far as one victim can delight. I don't think any other fool ever consented to be willingly inoculated, but then people are so very unkind.

If the question of the possibility of inoculating leprosy only rested on that one gruesome case, it would be a complete establishment of the point in itself, though it does seem a pity that the leprous flesh inserted in the bodies of healthy subjects should, in all other instances, have failed.

But the recorded and attested proofs of hundreds of accidental inoculations are too well established to need repeating here. Many text-books give them.

Doctors and attendants freely and safely handle lepers, because leprosy is not "contagious"—in the popular sense of the term; it cannot be communicated by common contact, or handling, if the skin of the handler is not cut, abraded, or adorned with an open sore. It is not every doctor, though, who is so epicurean as the one who scraped the leper's filthy juices with his nails.

Father Damien's case *is* in point. He escaped the plague for 16 years, but, lo! a scratched finger and the inlet is open to the bacilli. Missionary Dalrymple, who died in Bengal, a few years back, another hero-martyr, had a similar fate A nurse who was sewing leprous clothing, has pricked a finger suddenly——. Doomed from that moment, a leper, though she may not know it for years. "Sister A.," of the leper-station at Desi ade (French Antilles), to wit. Dr. Robertson (Seychelles) fell a victim to *his* carelessness with his patients. The recorded cases of accidental "inoculation"—"contagion," in the lay mind—by sores, &c., probably number a thousand by this time.

Or let some mucous surface, or membrane, convey the ready bacilli of a suppurating, tuberculous leper into the blood, and the incubation is well started. May-be our leper-chewing doctor is already in the incubator!

I went over Little Bay (N.S.W.) lazaret some three years ago, but took no liberties even of contact. Had I walked barefooted across the leper's cultivation patches, with scratched feet, I should now be looking out for "spots," or ulcers and other novelties, and be a possible host of the leper-handling doctor next time he felt inclined for some more experiments. Ugh!

The truth is that leprosy "inoculation" is a proved verity, but its establishment has aroused much professional rancour, because it involves another very serious question, to which has been wedded a bitter feud—the question of vaccination. Which, whenever it is compulsory by law, is, to my mind, an accursed and hideous brutality. Compulsory blood-poisoning—the doom of the convict Keane!

The pathologists who simply deified Jenner as the smallpox-saviour of mankind, and followed his "discovery" as girls follow their dancing-master's motions, are simply too cocksure, too self-upheld to own a mistake when it was discovered—a mistake for which the English nation paid Jenner £20,000—a mistake which Europe took up with a shout like the shout of boys who light on a nest of addled eggs—a mistake that England brutally forced on its "colonies."

The Jennerites wouldn't own up because it meant owning to a century's error; it meant—"Why, what are we all hooraying at?" It meant the sudden discovery that the imperial pageant they had been following was a common circus band. And, further, it meant the loss of the lucrative salaried privilege of pumping bacilli and sickness (more fees) and death into the whole nation. It meant, in short, determining the physique and the constitutional maladies of England and Europe!

There was a pretty big row in England soon about the "prophylactic"—made compulsory by law. When a few thousands had been prophylactically killed, or blood-poisoned—and when a plague of small-pox ravaged the vaccinated ones and left the unvaccinated to go scot free by tens of thousands in Austria and Bavaria—England at least relaxed the severity of the administration of her compulsory municipal vaccination laws. But she still forced the hideous plague on her dependencies; likewise her soldiers, who, of course, had got to die for her *somehow*, were vaccinated and re-vaccinated. And all the foreign savages had to bare their black and brown arms to the pestilent lancet, wielded often by the smug exploiting missionary. Poor devils! They took it like sheep in Polynesia and the West Indies, and in Hindostan, because some ingenious romancer told them it was the juice of the Sacred Cow of Brahma!

By this time, those pests, the statisticians, had noticed certain sociological phenomena. A strange and rare complaint had become frequent and common, right from the time that Jenner first tapped the vaccinal ulcer of the tuberculous calf. (There is no animal so prone to tuberculosis as the cow—especially the Sacred Cow.) Consumption became epidemic. Likewise, they had got quickly down to arm-to-arm vaccination, and in those countries where they inoculated humanity with humanised lymph, syphilis was the common burden.

But the vaccinationists were tough and entrenched in Colleges of Surgeons and Colleges of Physicians and as Professors of Cults, and they stuck to their valuable blood-poisoning emoluments and honours.

Next from the Indies, the Hawaiian archipelago, and from other centres where was endemic a terrible spectre that has always thrilled through the very marrow of human imagination, from the time when Eastern desert cities refuged the horrible victims, to the time when the Roman priest read the burial service over the doomed as the sentence was pronounced, and fixed a parting clod at his back to assure him he was really dead and buried—from these lands came an alarm so fearful that it compelled even the colleges and the cults to listen.

Mankind was rapidly becoming a race of lepers.

Millions were being slowly rotted out by this darkening, shuddering, looming spectre.

The anti-vaccinators pointed out that this new man-clutching plague was simply following the track of Jenner's "boon;" *it* had its glorious feast-pastures, where arm-to-arm compulsory vaccination flourished and fed it, by reason of transmission from the unsuspected leper to the healthy vaccinifee.

"Oh, the lymph is 'off;' the chancre-pus of the calf itself is the 'real Mackay.' Get good, pure lymph, and you're all right."

They had, reluctantly enough, admitted the charges anent vaccinal syphilis; they hadn't baulked at tuberculosis and all the scrofulas; but they felt they must draw the line, on behalf of their pet prophylactic, at that superstitiously-feared thing that now faced them—Universal Leprosy.

And the line of defence they adopted was to assert, as another writer has asserted above, that it was impossible to "inoculate" leprosy. For, you see, if leprosy were not inoculable, then it might be argued that it evidently could not be spread by vaccination. A Leprosy Commission was appointed to visit India and other centres of leprosy, and gather evidence. The opposing scientists soon collected proofs. With very great reluctance the commissioners made this statement in their report:—

(3) Though, in a scientific classification, leprosy must be regarded as contagious and also inoculable, yet the extent to which it is propagated by these means is exceedingly small.

To their dismay, the committee of exports—Jenner men!—who had been appointed to read the evidences collected and report on the commissioners' report, accepted the clause down to "inoculable," but dissented from the "exceedingly small" modification.

A victory for the anti-vaccinators, indeed!

Yet they still continue to make lepers and syphilites and consumptives—all by land, but also by wholesale. Tommy Atkins is being compulsorily leperised and syphilised; in many countries vaccination is still compulsory; the Asiatics are the lump of leprous leaven that will spoil the whole batch; Polynesia has been nearly vaccinated into rotten corruption, Europe is still being tuberculosised, and humanity festers with Jennerism.

The position is this: If you are vaccinated from the calf, you may get tuberculosis. If from a human vaccinifer, you will possibly get syphilis, or leprosy, or both. If you are vaccinated from the calf and re-vaccinated from the human, you will become a lazaret of rottenness and a museum of medical achievements. True, you may escape small-pox; on the other hand, you may not. If you remain clean, unblood-poisoned by vaccination, you probably will escape small-pox or repel its attack.

A peculiarity of vaccinal leprosy is that its first scar, or pimple, or other sign, often appears on the vaccination marks at which the deadly virus entered.

Compulsory vaccination is wholesale murder. Queen Victoria's soldiers are being stealthily assassinated by the poisoned lancets of vaccination and re-vaccination.

If any person likes to commit slow suicide voluntarily, why, that's his or her affair. By all means, let each man take his therapeutics as he takes his religion or whisky—by fancy. The women are bound to get led astray.

The evidences I have seen as to the heredity of leprosy are not conclusive. There seems to be, in cases, a legacy of hereditary predisposition, without the actual prededgment of the bacilli Still, I *have* heard of a three-year-old girl leper.

The fanciful theories about fish diet, or an absence of salt, or grain, &c. &c., being causes of leprosy, may be abandoned. Lepra is endemic with peoples who do live largely on fish, and with peoples who never see fish; with peoples who could bury themselves in salt; it takes without fear or favour lean livers and fat livers, and though it is a blood disease, it doesn't seem to have any special "down" on the riotous. I know incorrigible sots whose worst wounds heal swiftly without any treatment or even special cleanness just as though they had never inflamed their blood with alcohol. I know well-behaved teetotallers who are careful in dietetics, and yet seem always in danger of blood-poisoning. Leprosy has its eyes on them, too, perhaps.

The one point all the otherwise disputing dermatologists agree upon is that leprosy is incurable. Kind treatment is only amelioration. Most of the authorities seem to name gurjun oil, cashew nut, and such quaintly-named drugs as chaulmoogra oil, resorcin ichthyol, and half the crackjaws of the *materia medica*. But these have all been abandoned, and hygienic treatment is relied on. Koch's tuberculine has been analysed and even syphilitic bacilli! When fairly enthused, your bacteriologist is a Herod and a South African exploiter combined.

A point for those who hold that lepra is not contagious. If that be so, why marooon to leper; Is it that the vicious expert can have him all to himself to juice-inject, nerve-stretch, or mayhap, arm-suck? Some leper settlements are lonely hells of desolation.

Little Bay (N.S.W.) is tolerable enough, but neither pretentious nor gay. The poor wretches potter around and grow a few potatoes, tomatoes, melons, &c, and lie about, and go fishing. At the time of writing there are 36 lepers there, of whom 19 are Chinese. For every one detected and isolated, there are probably 20 either lying in seclusion somewhere, or marching boldly abroad every day, for, till the rotting flesh and phalangs begin to fall off, and the features begin to distort and sink or bulge till they assume what some humorous word-inventor termed a "leonine expression," the leper is not even suspected by the inexpert. And that's after much more mischief's done, and the lion has inoculated 17 families, who then started to put in *their* work.

Compulsory segregation is a necessity if the authorities have got any real idea of attempting to keep the plague within dying and decreasing limits.

Australia has got the loathsome horror in her bosom, thanks chiefly to the politicians who've welcomed the "cheap and reliable" labour of Asia and Polynesia in order to pamper the class which they grovel to and worship. When some discriminating and patriotic buzz-fly, after feeding merrily on the sloughing ulcers of a tuberculous Chinese leper, singles out the ruddy planter and inoculates some "cheap and reliable" bacilli into his pappy flesh, it may improve his elephantiasis.—The Dipsomaniac in *Sydney Bulletin.*

To-day's Advertisements.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [329

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—

"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.
FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAUNTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 8, OLD BAILEY.

OFFICES:—

PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.'s

GODOWNS:—

BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [23

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

GODOWNS in WANCHAI at the back of McGREGOR'S BARRACKS.

OFFICES and ROOMS at Connaught House.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1894. [22

TO BE LET.

THE BANGKOK HOTEL.

FINE SITUATION: near the BANKS, TELEGRAPH and POSTAL DEPARTMENTS: close to the RIVER and SHIPPING OFFICES: Central position.

The whole block of buildings consisting of HOTEL (partly furnished) with large CONCERT HALL, several substantially BUILT HOUSES, SHOPS and OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c., &c. Admirably adapted for FIRST-CLASS HOTEL or BUSINESS PREMISES.

Possession may be taken on OCTOBER 1ST, 1894.

The PROPERTY may be purchased by PRIVATE TREATY.

For particulars, apply to

Messrs. SHAW & CHALANT.

Bangkok, 14th June, 1894. [725

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—98 per cent., prem., sales and sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.0.0. paid up,—$23, buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$125 per share, sellers

China Traders' Insurance Company—$64 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 167½ per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$140 per share, buyers.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—$71, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—$17 per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$180 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$79 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld., $21 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$26 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—$65, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—$34, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$50, buyers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Preference)—£6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—£1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$164 per share, sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$48, buyers.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—$6½ per share, sellers.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—$1.70 per share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4.75 per share, buyers.

The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1.80 per share, sellers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$70 per share, sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$5.50, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent premium, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$37½ per share, buyers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ld.—$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$11 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures $501.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$52, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$24 per share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$10.30, buyers.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$1½ per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$6 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$4 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$107 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$4 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—$53, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$4.75, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/1⅜
Bank Bills, on demand 2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/1¾
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2⅛

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.68
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.73

ON INDIA:—
T. T. 194
On Demand 194½

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 73½
Private, 30 days' sight 74½
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) .. $9.20
Silver (per oz.) 28⅛

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Rev. S. A. Baylee.
Miss R. Claxton.
Capt. Cunningham.
Dr. V. Danenberg.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Mr. J. J. East.
Mr. and Mrs. Gauthier, 2 children and maid.
Miss Camilla M. Grill.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. C. E. Mehts.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. Oscar Noodt.
Mr. J. H. Roberts.
Mr. H. Schwoerer.
Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. Silva E. Sousa.
Mr. W. A. Steguer.
Mr. T. Tatlock.
Captain G. Tayler.
Mr. G. H. Wheeler.
Mr. W. Whiley.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. Bearblock.
Miss Coe.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.
Mr. E. Delbanco.
Mr. R. P. Dipple.
Mr. J. P. Dowling.
Mr. A. G. Ewing.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick.
Mr. Fricker.
Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. Morton Jones.
Dr. Meaden.
Mr. Medhurst.
Mrs. Milroy.
Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. F. Moreny.
Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.
Capt. & Mrs. Stenham.
Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Capt. and Mrs. Wilson.
Mr. D. Wymer.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Natal*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 15th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 22nd.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 26th ultimo, left Nagasaki on the 17th instant at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on the 21st.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port *via* Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Tacoma for this port, *via* Japan, on the 25th ultimo.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Menmuir*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 19th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Maria Valeria* left Singapore on the 12th instant, and may be expected here on the 19th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Japan* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bormida* left Bombay on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16th August, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	29.66	75	...	NNE	1	c	...
Tokio	29.61	...	...	S	2	...	...
Nagasaki	29.69	92	57	WSW	4	c	...
Shanghai	29.64	88	84	SE	2	c	...
Foochow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	29.69	86	76	S	1	c	...
Swatow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	29.74	83	...	S	1	...	...
Hongkong	29.81	79	87	S	1	or	...
Victoria Peak	29.77	75	91	...	0	o	...
Gap Rock	.....	...	...	SW	3	...	...
Macao	29.78	...	...	NW	2	...	...
Hoihow	29.76	84	83	SW	1	c	...
Haiphong	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolinao	29.69	84	94	...	...	...	...
Manila	29.68	86	76	WNW	2	b	...
Cape St James	29.76	90	66	SSW	3	ct	...
	29.94	...	...	WSW	5	c	...

17th August, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	29.78	67	89	NNE	0	b	...
Tokio	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.68	86	86	SSW	3	c	...
Foochow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	29.76	80	82	SW	1	b	0.61
Swatow	29.80	82	...	...	0	c	0.91
Canton	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	29.83	83	83	...	0	o	0.35
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gap Rock	29.83	...	...	SSW	2	...	...
Macao	29.81	84	85	S	1	c	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.71	80	...	...	0	...	...
Bolinao	29.87	84	83	SE	1	b	1.79
Manila	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	30.06	...	...	SW	3	cm	...

On the 17th at 11.0 a.m., Barometer steady. Light South winds. Weather fair to showery.

1 = Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2 = Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3 = Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4 = Direction of the wind to two points. 5 = Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6 = State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *c* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew wet). 7 = Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 17th August, 1894.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

	To-day.
Barometer—9 a.m.	29.81
Barometer—1 p.m.	29.80
Barometer—4 p.m.	29.78
Thermometer—9 a.m.	80
Thermometer—1 p.m.	83
Thermometer—4 p.m.	82
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 p.m. (do)	81
Thermometer—4 p.m. (do)	78
Thermometer—Maximum	84
Thermometer—Minimum (overnight)	78

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 16th August,—Manila 12th August, and Amoy 15th, General.—Shewan & Co.

MEMNON, British steamer, 925, Branch, 17th August,—Sandakan 12th August, Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, H. C. A. Harris, 17th August,—Foochow 14th August, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, Hogg, 17th August,—Shanghai 12th Aug., and Swatow 16th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nanyang, German steamer, for Bangkok.
Zafiro, British steamer, for Manila.
Fokien, British steamer, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

August 16, *Flintshire*, British str., for Bangkok.
August 17, *Lawang*, German str., for Singapore.
August 17, *Frejr*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.
August 17, *Verona*, British str., for Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
August 17, *Devawongse*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
August 17, *Nanchang*, British str., for Tientsin.
August 17, *Fokien*, British steamer, for Swatow.
August 17, *Aden*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 17, *Benvenue*, British str., for Kobe and Yokohama.
August 17, *Nanyang*, German str., for Bangkok.
August 17, *Ixion*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 17, *Holstein*, German str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, &c.—Revs. F. Garcia, M. D. Campo, J. Merino, 3 Europeans and 24 Chinese (deck)

Per *Memnon*, from Sandakan.—Captain Chalmers, Mr. W. Holiday, and 26 Chinese.

Per *Taisang*, from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. Thorne, and 157 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, from Foochow, &c.—1 European and 34 Chinese (deck).

DEPARTED.

Per *Verona*, from Hongkong for Kobe.—Mrs. H. Collins, Messrs. J. Peermahomed and F. Peerbhoy. For Yokohama.—Captain Mewett and H. C. Nicolle.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Taisang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 12th instant, and Swatow on the 16th, and had light southerly winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Zafiro* reports that she left Manila on the 12th instant, and Amoy on the 15th. From Manila to Amoy had light westerly breeze and fine weather. From Amoy to Lammocks had light westerly winds; thence to port had light winds and calm.

The British steamship *Memnon* reports that she left Sandakan on the 12th instant, and had light south-south-west winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Foochow on the 14th instant, Amoy on the 15th, and Swatow on the 16th. From Foochow to Amoy and Swatow, and thence to port had light south to south-west winds with smooth sea and fine weather throughout. In Foochow the steamships *Irene*, *Crown of Arragon*, and *Oolong*. In Amoy the steamship *Kiel*. In Swatow the steamship *Tamsui*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Kutsang* to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Zafiro* to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Hongkong* to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Peiyang* to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Isar* to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per *Namoa* to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

AGNES, French steamer, 290.—Geo. R. Stevens.
ARIAKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,830, Hallstrom, 28th July,—Kutchinotsu 21st July, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
CHUSAN, German steamer, 823, Wendt, 15th August,—Manila 12th August, General.—Melchers & Co.
DAVENTRY, British steamer, 1,578, C. Garnoworthy, 16th August,—Cardiff 17th June, Coals.—Order.
DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,198, W. A. Dinse, 15th August,—Swatow 14th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 966, G. Tayler, 11th August,—Manila 8th August, General. Shewan & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani,—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.
FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, W. H. Lunt, 27th July,—Canton 27th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
HONGKONG, French steamer, 738, C. Bastran, 15th August,—Haiphong 12th August, and Hoihow 14th, General.—A. R. Marty.
ISER, British steamer, 1,415, Burgoyne, 11th August,—Moji 5th August, Coals.—Bradley & Co.
KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, W. H. Jackson, 13th August,—Calcutta 28th July, Penang 4th August, and Singapore 7th, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOO SOK, British steamer, 1,020, J. B. Jackson, 15th August,—Bangkok 7th August, and Koh-si-chang 9th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, Wm. M. Smith, R.N.R., 10th August,—San Francisco 17th July, and Yokohama 4th August, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
PRAYA, 130, Captain MacIsaac.—Hongkong Government Tender.
PRONTO, German steamer, 632, Bohn, 13th August,—Canton 13th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.
RIO, German steamer, 1,104, C. H. Davidsen, 12th August,—Swatow 12th Aug., General.—Wieler & Co.
STRATHDEE, British steamer, 1,189, Forsyth, 15th August,—Hongay 7th August, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 760, R. E. Harris, 12th August,—Amoy 10th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

BIDSTON HILL, British four-masted barque, 2,434, W. J. Jones, 15th August,—Shanghai 16th July, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.
CALEB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 5th June,—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.
COMET, Nicaraguan barque, 600, J. Kirk, 26th June,—Manila 15th June, Sugar.—Shewan & Co.
FALLS OF THE CLYDE, British ship, 1,740, Addison, 15th August,—Cardiff 12th May, Coals.—Wieler & Co.
H. HACKFELD, German bark, 1,249, T. W. Hilgerlot, 2nd August,—Cardiff 8th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
JAPAN, Italian bark, 396, Bartolomeo Guartavino, 22nd June,—Callao 2nd April, Ballast.—Order.
KITTY, British bark, 916, Wilson, 14th July,—Kalagua 28th June, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
LINA, German bark, 461, Albrecht, 5th August,—Albany (W.A.) 13th June, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SEBASTIAN BACH, German barque, 822, Hansen, 23rd July,—Rajang 9th July, Timber.—Wieler & Co.
SILBERHORN, British ship, 1,853, Gibson, 26th July,—Shanghai 15th July, General.—Shewan & Co.
SUSQUEHANNA, American ship, 2,628, Sewall, 19th July,—New York 28th March, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

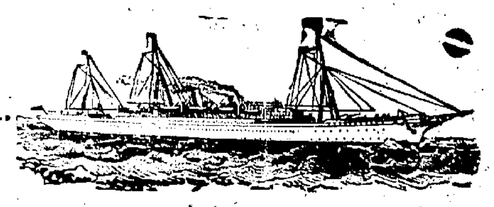
DENTISTRY.

DR. J. SAKATA (from Japan),
Mr. SUI SANG,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
55, Queen's Road Central.
First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

The Life of Food
is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from food; that is why cod-liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.
Scott's Emulsion
of pure cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites has *solved the problem how to take cod-liver oil.* For that reason if no other the medical fraternity prescribe it for all wasting diseases.
The combination of Hypophosphites peculiar alone to Scott's Emulsion has added vastly to the oil value—they are a direct tonic to brain and nerve.
Scott & Bowne, 1.dd., London. All Chemists.
Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—CHAN A FOOK, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.  1894.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 5th September.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 31st October.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1894. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 29th Aug., at 1 P.M.
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ..... Wednesday, 19th Sept., at 1 P.M.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 2nd October, at 1 P.M.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA & YOKOHAMA on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of $10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVERa nd RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1894. [1

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.
&c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [793

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 11th Sept., at 1 P.M.
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 10th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1894. [2

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1888. [8

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria	Tuesday	August 28th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	September 25th.
Sikh	Tuesday	October 16th.
Victoria	Tuesday	November 6th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	December 11th.

THE Steamship

"VICTORIA,"

Captain John Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 28th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [4

For Sale.

THE TYPHOON SEASON.

Every Commander and Officer on board ship should possess a copy of

"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE EASTERN SEAS,"

(by W. Doberck, Director of the Hongkong Observatory).

THIS *vade mecum* for every navigator in the Far East has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of late years.

It is issued at Fifty Cents for the first and One Dollar for the second edition, and may be obtained from

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,
" Lane, Crawford & Co. "
" G. Falconer & Co. "
" C. J. Gaupp & Co. "
" F. Blackhead & Co. "
" Heuermann, Herbst & Co. "
Mr. W. Brewer. "
The Hongkong Trading Co. "
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Mr. H. W. Churchill, Foochow.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Singapore.
Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co., Paris & London.
or the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, 24th May, 1894.

IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS.

WILL SHORTLY BE READY.

A SECOND EDITION
OF
THREE THOUSAND COPIES
OF
"THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS."

A REVIEW,
by
THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL PALMER, R.E.
(Reprinted from *The Hongkong Telegraph.*)

PRICE.....FIFTY CENTS.

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1894.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER
"MONTIARA,"

AS SHE NOW LIES IN CAUSEWAY BAY.

Length ..... 75 feet.
Beam ..... 17 feet.
Depth of hold ..... 7½ feet.
Registered Tonnage ..... 75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with ironwood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1894. [18

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG,"

AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCKS.

THE Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type, Cylinders 20½ and 38" dia., with a stroke of 26." The Crank Shaft is 6½" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3½" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia., Air Pump 14½" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 9ft. 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 184 in number by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Docks.

For further particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1894. [19

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.